

**Atomic Energy Education Society**

**Session: 2023 -24**

**Class: 10**

**Subject: Social Science**

**WORKSHEET NO.2- Answer key**

**Name of the Chapter: Physical Features of India**

1. b) Kanchenjunga
2. a) Rajasthan
3. c) Sri Lanka
4. c) Kaveri
5. a) Himachal Pradesh
6. a) Indus
7. c) Tapi
8. b) Wular lake
9. a) Aravallis Range
10. b) Godavari

**II Answer the following questions in one or two sentences :- ( 1x10=10)**

1. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar.
2. Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra
3. Assam Himalayas
4. Purvanchal
5. Duns
6. Due to the deposition of silt, the rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels, known as distributaries.
7. Barchans are crescent-shaped dunes found in the Indian desert.
8. Sunderban delta
9. Peninsula is a landmass that is bounded by sea on three sides.
10. Sikkim.

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences. (2x10=20)**

1. Bhangar is the older alluvial soil region lying above the floodplains and presenting a terrace like feature. The alluvial soil found in the flood plains are known as Khadar. It is very fertile soil.
2. The Himalayas have three ranges which run almost parallel to each other. They are as follows:-
  - The Outer Himalayas or the Shiwaliks Range
  - The Middle Himalayas or the Himachal Range and
  - The Inner or Great Himalayas or the Himadri.
3. The northern most range of the Himalayas is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. Their characteristic features are:-
  - (a) It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks.
  - (b) Its folds are asymmetrical in nature and its core is composed of granite rock. It is perennially snow bound, and several glaciers descend from this range.
4. Beyond the Dihanggorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains.
5. Rich soil cover, adequate water supply, favourable climate and agriculturally productive land.
6. South of bhabar belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife.
7. The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali hills and the Vindhya Range. The Aravali hills lie to the west of the plateau and the Vindhya Range lies to its south. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands.
8. The Purvachal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.
9. 'Doab' is made up of two words— 'do' meaning two and 'ab' meaning water. Similarly 'Punjab', is also made up two words — 'Punj' meaning five and 'ab' meaning water.
10. The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

**IV. Answer the following questions in four to five sentences each :- (3x 5=15)**

1. Punjab Himalayas: These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. The part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya.

Kumaon Himalayas: The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers.

Nepal Himalayas: The Kali and Teesta rivers..

Assam Himalayas: the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers.

2. The soil of the Northern plain has been formed by the sediments brought down by the rivers from the Himalayas. Such plain is called an alluvial plain and it is very fertile. It is the most thickly populated plain. This is also the major crop growing area in India. This plain is drained by river Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. The slope of this plain in the west is south-west and in the east is south-east.
3. The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali hills and the Vindhya Range. The Aravali hills lie to the west of the plateau and the Vindhya Range lies to its south. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands.
4. The Peninsular plateau is flanked by stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai-Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar Coast.
5. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans (crescent-shaped dunes) cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

**IV. Answer the following questions in four to five sentences each: (5x 5=25)**

1. Western Ghats: The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900– 1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The

Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres).

Eastern Ghats: The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats.

2. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.
3. The Lakshadweep Islands are a group of islands lying close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. In 1973, these were renamed as Lakshadweep. It covers a small area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna.  
The elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south are Andaman and Nicobar islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to the equator and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover.
4. Northern plains have great diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. The largest part

of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. It lies above the floodplains of the rivers and presents a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called Khadar.

5. Refer NCERT Text book.

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